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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/745,923	12/22/2000	Jarvis C. Tou	42390P9432	2870
8791	7590	04/08/2005	EXAMINER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD SEVENTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030			TRINH, TAN H	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2684	

DATE MAILED: 04/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/745,923	TOU ET AL.+	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	TAN TRINH	2684	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 January 2005.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-16, 21 and 22 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-16, 21 and 22 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-16 and 21- 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sward (U.S. Pub. No. 20030210199) in view of Kaschke (U.S. Patent no. 5,898,933).

Regarding to claim 1, Sward teaches an apparatus (Fig. 1, page 4, sections [0044-0045])) comprising: a personal computer card (see fig. 1, PC 10 and item 14) including communication module (Fig. 1, communication module 14, page 4, sections [0045-0047]) having an antennae unit (Fig. 1, antennae unit 24, page 4, section [0045]), and a spring to assist in extending the antenna unit from the communication module (see figs. 2B, 3, and 4B, spring 31, page 3, sections [0022-0023 and page 6, section [0054]). Sward also teaches the antennae unit is adapted to first and second of the antenna extended and retracted position (see fig. 2 A and 2B, page 9, claim 19). But Sward fails to shows the antennae unit is adapted to disable the communication module when in a first position.

However, Kaschke teaches a radiotelephone having a moveable antenna, an apparatus and method generates a control signal or responsive to the position of the antenna, and operating mode of the radiotelephone can disabled responsive to the hook switch control signal by

retracted the antenna to first position (see Fig. 5, col. 2 lines 62-67, col. 3, lines 1-6, col. 4, lines 5-14 and col. 6, lines 15-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Sward system and the providing of the teaching of Kaschke with the moveable antenna unit for disable/enable the transmitter thereto in order to provide the convenient for user operation and protection from accidental activation of exposed control keys.

Regarding to claim 2, Kaschke teaches wherein the apparatus is operational when the antenna unit is in the first position (retracted) (see col. 4 lines 61-63, col. 5, lines 14-30).

Regarding to claim 3, Sward teaches wherein the antenna unit is further adapted to enable a visual indicator when antenna is bridge in the position (see page 3, sections [0020 and 0026] and indicator is display LED is on for antenna active and Off for disable (see page 7, section [0067]). But Sward is not show the indicator to enable a visual indicator when in the first position. However, Kaschke teaches the indicator to enable a visual indicator when in the first position by the slave microprocessor store the status of the hook switch and provides an indication of the changes of state of the hook switch to enable the microcomputer system and determination is made whether the antenna is extended or retracted and the slave microprocessor is enable a visual indicators (see fig. 5 and col. 10, lines 24-26, col. 12, lines 64-66, col. 13, lines 22-26 and lines 45-47, col. 17 lines 13-23).

Regarding to claim 4, Sward teaches wherein the visual indicator comprises a light emitting diode (LED) (see figs. 1, 2A-B, LED 26, page 4-5, section [0045]).

Regarding to claim 5, Kaschke teaches wherein the antenna unit is further adapted to enable the portable radiotelephone communication when in a second position (extended) (see fig. 8, col. 4, lines 5-14).

Regarding to claim 6, Kaschke teaches wherein at least a majority of the antenna unit is contained within the radiotelephone when in the first position (see fig. 3 A and col. 4 lines 31-32).

Regarding to claim 7, Kaschke teaches wherein substantially all of the antenna unit is contained within the communication module when in the first position (see fig. 3 A and col. 4, lines 33-35).

Regarding to claim 8, Sward and Kaschke teach wherein the communication module comprises a radio (see Sward teaches fig. 1 and Kaschke fig. 4, radio transceiver 402).

Regarding to claim 9, Kaschke teaches a portable radiotelephone adapted use in a cellular radiotelephone system to transmit and receive signals having a frequency ranging of cellular band from about 1 MHz to 900 MHz (see fig. 2, and col. 3, lines 51-52 and lines 64-67).

Regarding to claim 10. Sward teaches wherein the communication module comprises a personal computer memory card international association (PCMCIA) card (see figs. 1-4, page 1, section [0007], page 4, section [0044]).

Regarding to claim 11, Sward teaches a system (see fig. 1) comprising: a processor (see page 4, section [0043]); a static random access memory coupled to the processor (see page 4, section [0044]), the examiner take official noticed for the static random access memory coupled to the processor is a well known in the art (see page 4, section [0044] lines 4-5); and a communication module having an antenna module (see fig. 1, antenna module 14), and spring to assist in extending at least a port of the antenna module from the communication module (see figs. 2B, 3, and 4B, spring 31, page 3, sections [0022-0023 and page 6, section [0054]]), Sward also teaches the antennae unit is adapted to first and second of the antenna extended and retracted position (see fig. 2 A and 2B, page 9, claim 19). But Sward fails to shows the antennae unit wherein at least the portion of the antennae unit extends from the transceiver in a first position to enable the communication module to transmit and receive and wherein the portion retracts into the communication module in a second position to disable the communication module from transmitting or receiving.

However, Kaschke teaches the antennae unit wherein at least the portion of the antennae unit extends from the transceiver in a first position to enable the communication module to transmit and receive (see Fig. 4 and col. 9, lines 32-48, and col. 5 lines 2-5) and wherein the portion retracts into the communication module in a second position to disable the

communication module from transmitting or receiving (see Fig. 3A- C and col. col. 4, lines 5-14, co. 5 lines 14-19 and col. 6, lines 15-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Sward system and the providing of the teaching of Kaschke with the moveable antenna unit for disable/enable the transmitter thereto in order to provide the convenient for user operation and protection from accidental activation of exposed control keys.

Regarding to claim 12, Kaschke teaches wherein at least a majority of the antennae unit extends from the communication module when the antennae unit is in the first position (extended) (see Fig. 3A-B, the extended position 313 or 314).

Regarding to claim 13, Kaschke teaches wherein the antennae unit disables the communication module when in a second position (see Fig. 3A- C and col. col. 4, lines 5-14, co. 5 lines 14-19).

Regarding to claim 14, Kaschke teaches wherein at least a majority of the antennae unit is contained within the communication module when in the second position (see fig. 3A-B, of 307 position).

Regarding to claim 15, Kaschke teaches wherein the antennae unit extends less than about 10 centimeters outward from the communication module when in the first position (see fig. 3B position 307).

Regarding to claim 16, Sward teaches wherein the antennae unit is adapted to enable a visual indicator when in the second position (figs. 1, 2A-B, LED 26, page 4-5, section [0045] and wherein the antenna unit is further adapted to enable a visual indicator when antenna is fully bridge and extended in second position (see page 3, sections [0020 and 0026] and page 7, section [0067]).

Regarding to claims 21 and 22, Sward teaches wherein the spring facilitates electrical contact between the communication module and antenna unit when extended (see figs 2A and 2B, spring 31, and page 6, section [0054] lines 9-17).

Conclusion

3. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314, (for Technology Center 2600 only)

*Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II,
2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).*

Art Unit: 2684

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tan Trinh whose telephone number is (703) 305-5622. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung, can be reached at (703) 308-7745.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the **Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office** whose telephone number is **(703) 306-0377**.

5. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tan H. Trinh
Art Unit 2684
Mar. 23, 2005

NICK CORSARO
PRIMARY EXAMINER